

Thursday Morning, June 17th, 1869.

The extra meeting of the Prayer Meeting Convention will be held at Belmont on the first Saturday and Sunday in July next, and not in August, as was stated last week. The error occurred through inadvertence on the part of the gentleman sending the notice.

THE KINGSTREE STAR.

We are gratified to note the re-appearance of our Williamsburg cotemporary, and congratulate friend Logan upon his entrance once again into the editorial fraternity. May the tide be propitious in wafting him onward to prosperity and remunerative success.

PERSONAL.

We were gratified with a visit on yesterday from Mr. F. A. De Fontaine, who is traveling in the interest of the XIX Century, presenting the claims of this meritorious monthly to our people. He will call upon the merchants and business men generally to-day, and we bespeak for him a generous reception and many accessions to his list of subscribers.

COOL AND DELICIOUS.

The sparkling fountain kept by "the nice little man in the nice little store" is one of the institutions of our town. Tickets are sold exceedingly cheap, as will be seen on reference to the scale of prices elsewhere. We commend Mr. Hubbard and his Soda Fountain to the public, and at the same time desire to thank him—well, we have got a few tickets left.

DECLINES.

We are reliably informed that Mr. Gages, W. Hammond, who was chosen for Coroner at the recent election without opposition, has declined to accept the office, and notified the Governor to that effect. Owing to circumstances which have arisen since the election, requiring his absence from home a good portion of the time, he has felt constrained to take this step. We presume that a new election will be ordered.

THE TOWNSHIP TAX.

The Charleston News learns that the State Auditor has issued a circular instructing County Auditors not to furnish Selectmen with lists of property in their respective townships. Inasmuch as the County Commissioners are authorized and will probably assess a tax of three mills on the dollar, he decides that no further tax can be levied, the said three mills on the dollar being the utmost allowed by law for all county purposes.

WORKING THE ROADS.

The County Commissioners of Union have been instructed that the Selectmen of the County are not authorized the present year to take charge of the roads. The Board gives notice that the present road organization will be continued until further notice, and directs overseers to call out the hands, work the roads, repair the bridges, and return all defaulters who refuse or neglect to perform their duty. Are the roads in Anderson to be worked under this or any other system?

THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

This body recently in session at Albany, by a vote of 56 to 28, laid on the table a resolution for abolishing all distinctions of race or color in the craft. This means, says the New York Herald, the distinction of color is to be enforced as an objection to the black man, and as it is with the printers so it will be with all the other Trades Unions—they will all be arrayed against negro equality in their workshops, and the Administration will hear from them before long at the polls.

FURNITURE.

Persons in want of any article of good, substantial and elegant furniture will find that Mr. G. F. Tolly can accommodate them on the most reasonable terms. His arrangements are such that the costliest suites and most complete sets can be procured in a short time, at a small advance on New York cost. He has on hand quite a variety of desirable articles, which will be sold low for cash. We cordially recommend Mr. Tolly to the favor of our citizens, and respectfully urge them to give him a call.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

It will be observed that the accommodation train on the Blue Ridge Railroad will hereafter leave Walhalla on Monday at 11 o'clock a. m., one hour after arrival, in time to connect with the Greenville train; and that on Friday it will leave at 1.30 p. m., thus affording passengers from this end of the Road an opportunity of spending several hours at Walhalla or any other point they desire. On Mondays, therefore, our neighbors from above can spend the day with us, and we can return the compliment on Fridays.

ENROLLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

In accordance with orders received from Gov. Scott, the Adjutant General of the State has instructed the census takers to enroll all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. There are two classes of the militia, one embracing those between eighteen and thirty years, and the other those between thirty and forty-five years. There is to be no exception whatever in the enrollment, and all who desire exemption are required to apply to the Adjutant General's office, Columbia.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

In an able letter published in the National Intelligencer, Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, says: "We are drifting to consolidation and empire, and will land there at no distant period as certainly as the sun will set this day, unless the people of the several States awake to a proper appreciation of the danger, and save themselves from the impending catastrophe by arresting the present tendency of public affairs. This they can properly do only at the ballot box. All friends of constitutional liberty in every section and State must unite in this grand effort."

DEATH OF WM. R. HUNT.

The Columbia Phoenix announces the death of Wm. R. Hunt, Esq., in that city on Friday last. Mr. Hunt was for many years employed as clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, and by his admirable business qualities so recommended himself to the Legislature of South Carolina that he was elected first to the office of Surveyor-General, and afterwards to that of Secretary of State. During the period of fifteen years in which he was engaged in the State Department, he also filled the post of Deputy Comptroller-General. Mr. Hunt had acquired in his term of service a large and varied experience. He died a victim to consumption, at the age of thirty-five. The State has sustained in his death the loss of a good and valuable citizen.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

We published last week the result of the deliberations in the City Council of Cincinnati, in fixing the Southern terminus of their projected trunk line at Chattanooga. It seems that the motive actuating the authorities of Cincinnati is far more favorable than at first supposed from the telegram indicating their action, and that they determined to occupy a common line which would not ignore, but permit and encourage, connection with Knoxville and other points, and "that the value of such connection would speedily attract public and private capital to complete them." Hence, we feel confident that the Blue Ridge Railroad connection is still anxiously hoped for by the people of Ohio, and certainly of Kentucky, and it only remains to complete the road to Knoxville, when other influences will urge its progress to the main Southern trunk line, about twenty miles beyond. We append the report in full of the Railroad Committee, which was unanimously adopted:

To the Honorable City Council of Cincinnati: Your committee, to whom was referred the Ferguson Railway bill, respectfully report that the importance of the proposed railway, the great interests affected thereby, the large sum authorized to be expended in prosecuting the enterprise, have received a careful investigation. We are of opinion that the immediate construction of a line of railroad from Cincinnati to a central point in the South is highly essential to the interests of the city, and that said railway should be constructed so as to make it as nearly as possible an air line, and terminate at a point where the greatest number of trunk lines of railways concentrate; that said railway should be built as speedily as consistent with the magnitude of the enterprise.

We recommend that the name of said railway be the Cincinnati Southern railway, that the southern terminus be at the city of Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee. We have selected Chattanooga as the Southern terminus, believing the line of railway as nearly direct to that city. If possible it will fully realize the expectations and demands of the enterprise and harmonize the largest number of local and general interests. The claims of Knoxville and of Nashville, and of the Decatur routes, are in no manner to be ignored. On the contrary, railway connection with those cities should receive prompt encouragement from our citizens. In naming the terminus and thus indicating the direction of the Southern railway, it is with the belief that the grand intermediate line to Chattanooga will not only strike the key to the largest system of railways in the South, but will also secure the connecting roads to Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn., and Decatur, Ala., and that the value of such connections will attract public and private capital to speedily complete them.

In these opinions the committee on the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce unanimously concur, and we extend our sincere acknowledgments for their assistance in obtaining information that has led us to the foregoing conclusions. Saturday, June 25, is the day recommended to submit to the people the vote for or against the road. It will have no opposition worth mentioning. Trustees to build the road will then be appointed. The Attorney General of the State will at once bring the constitutionality of the Ferguson law before the Supreme Court on a writ of quo warranto.

The XIX Century Publishing Company at Charleston have brought out a gem in the way of magazine literature. Sketches of the War and Running the Blockade are decidedly entertaining, while the Old Lawyer's Story is truly affecting and pathetic in its narrative. Read the June number, and you will certainly subscribe. Only \$3.50 per year. Address, F. G. De Fontaine, Business Manager, or call upon G. W. FANT, at the Post Office.

HOMICIDE IN MISSISSIPPI.

A difficulty occurred at Jackson, Miss., on the 8th inst., between Col. E. M. YERGEN, a prominent citizen of that place, and Col. JOSEPH O. CRANE, the acting Mayor of Jackson, and commandant of the Fourth Military District. The affair originated in a dispute about taxes, and resulted in the death of Col. CRANE. The military authorities promptly arrested YERGEN, and placed him in confinement. A military commission was organized and the trial commenced in two days. Eminent counsel are engaged for the defence, and the accused pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications. The defence entered a plea to the jurisdiction of the commission on the ground of the accused being a citizen, subject to the laws of Mississippi, and under the Constitution cannot be tried except by indictment of a grand jury. This plea was overruled, and the charges and specifications were read on Saturday last. The examination of witnesses began on Monday, exciting great interest, which is the latest news we have of the trial.

The City Council passed resolutions condemning, on behalf of the community, the murder of Col. CRANE. The body of the deceased was forwarded to his home in the North. The Radical organ in Jackson freely admits that the difficulty was entirely of a personal character, and there is no disposition to lend the affair a political aspect. We trust that the newspapers and correspondents will not belie the record in this instance as in many others, and seek to ascribe undue importance to this unfortunate occurrence.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The following is a list of the State elections to occur during the summer and fall of 1869, and will be found valuable for reference: In Virginia, State officers and Congressmen are to be elected on the 6th of July; Kentucky elects members of the Legislature and Alabama members of Congress on the 2nd of August; in Tennessee, the State officers and Legislature are chosen on the 6th of August; Vermont election on the 7th and Maine on the 13th of September; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa on the 12th of October; New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin, November 2.

The President has not yet fixed the time for elections in Mississippi and Texas, under the authority conferred upon him by the Reconstruction law. He has indicated, however, that the elections will be ordered for the latter part of August or beginning of September next.

Hon. C. S. Shackelford, of Madison, is suggested as candidate for Governor of Mississippi. E. J. Davis has been nominated for Governor of Texas by the Republicans. The Democrats will not run a candidate, but will probably support A. J. Hamilton, who is a Republican and an independent candidate.

The first nomination for Congress in Alabama is that made by the Democratic Convention of the Sixth District, which selected Wm. C. Sherard for its candidate. The Montgomery Advertiser says he will be elected, as the Democrats have a large majority in the District.

In Maine, there is a probability of three tickets in the field for Governor, as the Radicals are divided on the temperance question. It is also feared by the Radicals in Minnesota that the irrepressible Ignatius Donnelly will run as Temperance candidate for Governor in opposition to the regular Radical nominee.

According to the Philadelphia Press the "Irish Republican" (whatever that is) Convention to be held at Chicago on the 4th of July may possibly nominate General Phil. Sheridan for the Presidency. Governor William Smith, (extra William,) of Virginia, one of the most distinguished and influential of the old school Democrats, has pronounced in favor of Walker, the Conservative Republican candidate for Governor, and has expurgated constitution.

"Graphic, racy, entertaining and instructive," is the popular verdict on the XIX Century, a monthly magazine, published at Charleston. For sale at the Post Office.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

Mr. Editor: In your issue of the 22nd, I notice a communication upon the subject of Rust in Wheat, by Mr. Larkin Newton. Mr. Newton thinks he has discovered the manner in which Rust is developed, but he does not say what Rust is—whether it can be arrested or how. This last is, of course, the important point, for at present Rust is the great drawback to the successful culture of wheat in this section of country. And here let me say, that no experienced farmer need have better soil than this section of country affords, for it is suited to growing any and all crops suited to man, and, in my experience, I have never met a soil which yields so quickly to the application of solid manure.

Rust is what Botanists call lichen. It is a parasite, and belongs to that beautiful sub-division of the vegetable kingdom called by Linnaeus—Cryptogamia. Like all other vegetables, it belongs to certain latitudes, and wherever it finds a solid footing, there it will stay and multiply. Examine it under the lens, and you will find it to be an oblong polypoid, deeply imbedded in the lamina of the leaf, and its roots bearing a different arrangement on the under surface. This polypoid, in dark or moist weather, increases in size, and in sunshine the spores burst longitudinally, the spores are dispersed by the shock of the bursting of the sac, and the consequence is that where you had originally one spot of rust, you now have thousands of active, living plants or spots. And this takes place in a few hours. Now, you must bear in mind that this parasite is indigenous to this climate, and that like all parasites, it selects what is weak and unhealthy in greater vegetation to live on. What, then, is the condition of our wheat that encourages the growth of this parasite? Our wheat is thin-blooded, and every Doctor will understand what I mean by that, and why it produces just such consequences. And this condition of our wheat is produced by a poverty-stricken mode of tillage. I watched closely the agricultural operations of last Fall, and when I see a surface tillage of three or four inches expected to mature a wheat crop, I am only the more astonished that the yield is what it is per acre.

The wheat crop has to contend throughout the Winter and Spring with very heavy rains, and that in a country which is hilly and undulating. The consequence is, that when the crop starts to grow vigorously in the Spring, the most precious part of its earth-covering is carried down into the valleys, and the wheat at its most vital part is exposed to the hot sunshine. It loses half its roots, and it cannot possibly stool until it makes a new supply of roots.

Again, should hot sunshine continue some days after hard rain, owing to this shallow ploughing the wheat sits on a hard, hot subsoil, and its spongioles immersed in water, to the destruction or injury of its roots, for every man knows that too much heat or too much moisture at the base of a plant ruins its constitution.

To prevent rust, then, you must prevent this parasite from inhabiting the wheat-fields. To prevent that you must make your wheat a vigorous and healthy plant; and this, the great desideratum, can only be secured by two means:

1. In the first place, incorporate a sufficient surface, say from eight to twelve inches deep; and if the ground is cold, ridge so as to warm, using nothing but solid manure in growing crops, and recollecting the sound advice of the old couplet—

"If you wish a good tree to have,
You must bury the old leaves in the grave."

2. Change the seed every year until a sound system of tillage has been established.

There is another disease attendant upon wheat in this section called fire. This is supposed to be produced by a too heavy application of guano, or any other of the artificial manures. If twenty years close study be any test of these phosphates—guano, bone-dust, vitriol, &c., &c., as to their powers of vegetation, as well as their fertilizing qualities, I think I may say I know a little about them. I have grown successfully every kind of annual seed, as well as every kind of grain and farm seed, in boxes filled with these manures alone, and in all cases I bloomed the annuals and matured the other seeds precisely as if my boxes were filled with soil. But for a stiff clay soil the most effective remedy is an application of vitriol, diluted in half water, and applied with the syringe. The application of these other manures to the soil reminds me of an hungry man who takes a draught of whisky—it allays the hunger, but the system is the more deteriorated. Nor can I believe the firing of wheat is the consequence or proceeds in any way from the use of these, but simply think that it is the rust in its first stages, and that it can only be dealt with as I have indicated must be treated.

I know I may be told that we had better adhere to the theory and practice of our fathers; but I think the immense area of old field is a testimony to the great wrong that our fathers have done us. Previous to the war, from which period I suppose we may date a new era, there were but two classes of men interested in farming—the planter and the overseer. The first ambitious for money, and the latter ambitious for fame. The planter knew nothing of farming, and as a matter of course, thought everything went well as long as he received a large income from his plantation. The overseer, keeping in view his character as farmer in the eyes of his employer, left nothing untended. The consequence was, he ran over the estate, sought out the best land and worked thereon until it refused to produce any longer, and so on until the end—a plantation of old fields. And yet this very land teems with abundance, and only requires careful, scientific, kindly treatment to bloom like a garden.

I am, &c., M. H.

Pendleton, S. C.

General Kirby Smith is managing a Military Academy at Newcastle, Kentucky.

Efforts are being made to establish a cotton factory in Darlington in this State.

Dr. J. A. Stewart, a citizen of Florida, died at Laurens C. H. on Thursday last.

Peach trees in Kentucky are breaking with the weight of the young fruit.

Col. John Cunningham, formerly of Charleston, has opened a law office at Laurens Court House. Judge Jeremiah S. Black's arm, which was broken in the cars near Louisville a few days ago, will have to be amputated.

A grain reaper has been recently introduced into Laurens county by Mr. Allen Dial, and attracted much attention.

Initiation calicoes, composed of paper, which are said to wear well, are made and sold in England.

A movement has been set on foot for a reduction of postage on letters to one cent each. Such a reduction, at no distant day, is thought quite probable.

A large number of journeymen bricklayers of Cincinnati have refused to work, in consequence of an attempt of the bosses to reduce their pay from five to four dollars per day.

The Meridian (Miss.) Mercury says that the military have arrested ten citizens of Kemper county, in that State, and hold them in close confinement at Laurens, upon charges not stated.

A train on which President Grant was going Northward was thrown from the track by striking a cow at Annapolis Junction. Two cars were smashed and several persons injured. The Presidential party were unhurt.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The Greenville Mountaineer contains the following important decision of Judge Olin, in relation to the applicability of prior liens and judgments to the Homestead. The case came up before him, on Chambers on an appeal taken before him, by consent, and he has decided that the Homestead clause of the Constitution of this State, and the act of the Legislature carrying out its provisions, are not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is likewise decided by him that the \$1,000 exempt under this law includes the value of the dwelling-house and out-buildings, and the appraisement having excluded the dwelling in this case and assigned \$1,000 in land, a re-appraisement was ordered to be made. We furnish the full text of this decision:

IN THE COURT COMMON PLEAS—GREENVILLE COUNTY.

A. D. Hoke and T. C. Donaldson, Administrators of David Hoke, vs. T. Edwin Ware—1st Pl. Fa. \$2,555.90; Interest computed annually from 10th June, 1869, 2d Pl. Fa. \$1600; Interest computed annually from 24th September, 1869.

The second execution above was levied upon certain lots and real estate, the property of the Defendant, by the Sheriff of Greenville County, including a tract or lot of land in the "Town of Greenville, containing thirty acres, more or less, adjoining W. A. Townes and others." Upon this tract of land the dwelling and outbuildings of the Defendant were situated.

He claimed that his homestead should be set off to him and personal property of the value of five hundred dollars, in conformity to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to determine and perpetuate the Homestead," passed 9th day of September, 1868. Three appraisers were appointed—one by the Plaintiff, one by the Defendant, and the third by the Sheriff, Vickers. These appraisers set off by metes and bounds a homestead of the estate of the debtor, with a description and plat of the same, also personal property of the value of five hundred dollars, and made separate returns of the same, certifying the execution of their duties conformably to the Sheriff, for record in Court. The Plaintiff in Execution have filed various grounds of objection to these returns of the appraisers, and ask of this Court a re-assignment and re-appraisement of the real and personal property of the debtor.

The objections of the Plaintiff, when analyzed, may be reduced to three: First, that the Homestead Law is unconstitutional as to liens existing at the date of its passage. Second, that in the valuation and assignment of the personal property, injustice is done to Plaintiffs, because the estimated value of the personal property is greatly below its market value. Third, that the total value assigned and set off greatly exceeds in value the sum of one thousand dollars, and that in making such estimate, the appraisers did not take into the estimate the value of the dwelling-house and the out-buildings connected therewith and incident thereto.

The first objection is overruled. The State of South Carolina had no constitutional existence from the close of the war in April, 1865, until July, 1868, when representation under and in conformity to the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, was admitted. It is practically a matter of little consequence whether the State was legally in or out of the Union by the act of secession. The State certainly had no constitutional rights recognized until July, 1868, when she was readmitted in consummation of the Reconstruction Acts. From 1865 to 1868 the State was not represented in the Senate or House. If a State, the right of representation could not have been denied, and yet the Courts of the United States have decided that the Reconstruction Acts of Congress were constitutional. Again, if within the time above mentioned the State had been a Constitutional State, the Civil War would have been superior to the Military law of the United States—the rebellion having ended, and the supremacy of the authority of the United States having been established after April, 1865—and yet, it is a notorious and conceded fact, that no civil government existed in the State after the passage of the Reconstruction Acts of March, 1867, that was not subordinate to the Military authority of the United States. The Military Commandant of this District, under these Acts, was authorized to abrogate all civil government in this and other States, and it is well known that this authority was exercised in 1867 in Georgia, and a few months later in Mississippi.

The Convention that was called in this State to frame a new Constitution was called, not by the civil authority of the State, but by the Military Commandment of the United States. A large majority of the persons who were declared entitled to vote for delegates to this Convention had never been recognized as citizens by the laws or Constitution of South Carolina as they existed prior to, or during the war, but were made citizens by Act of Congress and enforced by military order in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. They assembled in Convention and adopted a Constitution which, according to the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, was a mere nullity, unless Congress accepted the same after its ratification by the people of the State, including the new citizens. The people of the State ratified the Constitution by a majority very decisive, and Congress accepted it as presented, and thereupon admitted the State to representation in both Houses of Congress. If the Homestead provision had been objectionable to Congress applying to existing liens at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, it would doubtless have been repealed, or in the Act admitting the State to representation, as was done by Congress with reference to certain features in the Constitution of Georgia.

The view now presented, that the Homestead Act, as to liens existing at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, violates that clause of the Constitution of the United States which prohibits any State from passing "any law impairing the obligation of contracts," would seem to be fully met and answered by the foregoing statement of the history of the enactment.

But the objection may be answered very satisfactorily by a review of the question: Suppose the Constitutional Convention in Charleston, in January, 1868, had refused to recognize any lien whatever, (whether mortgage or judgment,) given or created, or any property by or under the provisional, rebel or ante-war governments that had existed in South Carolina, and directed all officers created by their Constitution to refuse to enforce such liens, could its power have been questioned, and if so, how and before what tribunal could the lien have been enforced? Now, if they could have ignored all liens by declining to provide for their enforcement, they would have prevented the Convention from recognizing the liens with such conditions as their judgment esteemed wise and prudent: to wit: If a mortgage or judgment obtained under a former government was recognized by a voting population totally different from the population that was represented in the former government, that the lien should be enforced subject to the claim of the defendant in execution or mortgage to a homestead of the value of one thousand dollars. These views might be elaborated and sustained by the decisions in New York, Michigan, North Carolina, Georgia and other States, but is not considered necessary to pursue the matter further in this case. The Homestead Act of this State carrying into effect the provision of the Constitution of this State, Article II, Section 32, providing a homestead for the head of each family in this State, and the Constitutional provision itself, is not a violation of the provision of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits any State from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and the same is constitutional.

2d. The objection to the valuation of the personal property by the appraisers is overruled. No evidence has been presented that the personal property of the debtor, Ware, has been estimated below its value, or that any error or fraud has been committed by the appraisers. As to the personal property claimed by a third party, it is sufficient to say, that it has not been assigned to the debtor; and if the plaintiffs deny the right of property in such third party, they can levy their execution upon the same, and test the right of property and the bona fide of the claimant.

This Court, therefore, declines to order a re-valuation and re-assignment of the personal estate made by the appraisers to the debtor, amounting to five hundred dollars and set forth in their return.

3d. The objection taken to the valuation of the homestead of the debtor is sustained. The affidavits submitted by the Plaintiffs and Defendants are

conflicting as to the market value of the homestead, outbuildings and lands appurtenant. One of the affidavits fixing the value at \$750, and another at \$5,000. Other affidavits estimate various intermediate sums. The weight of testimony shows that the dwelling, outbuildings and lands, are worth more than one thousand dollars.

The 32d Section of the II Article of the Constitution of this State, describes with remarkable precision what is intended to be embraced as the homestead for each head of a family. It says: "Such homestead, consisting of dwelling house, outbuildings and lands appurtenant, not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars," &c., shall be exempt from attachment, levy or sale," &c. The 1st Section of the Act, passed 9th September, 1868, entitled "An Act to determine and perpetuate the Homestead," is not less explicit. Where the real estate is levied on, being the homestead of the debtor, the officer executing the process, "shall cause a homestead, such as such person may select, not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars, to be set off," &c.; and in the same Section, in giving directions to the appraisers, they shall "set off by metes and bounds a homestead of the estate of the debtor, &c., not to exceed the value of one thousand dollars," &c.

It is insisted in this case, that, in making the appraisement, no estimate should be made of the value of the dwelling house and outbuildings, and that the homestead means the lands appurtenant to the buildings alone. If this interpretation should be adopted, land without a dwelling could be assigned. And yet, it is not susceptible of a doubt that the Constitution and law was intended to secure to the family a home and shelter against all contingencies.

It is said again, that, if the dwelling and outbuildings are not included from the estimate, that an unfortunate debtor whose dwelling and outbuildings exceeded one thousand dollars in value, would be excluded from all benefit from the Act. It is conceded that the legislation on this point is defective, and that some provision should be made where the debtor's dwelling is worth more than one thousand dollars, to retain for him in trust that sum when sold, to purchase a homestead; but this argument cannot be allowed to overthrow and defeat the plain provision of the Constitution and Act already quoted.

It may be that appraisers would be authorized, on examining a dwelling or outbuildings, and concluding the same was worth more than one thousand dollars, that they would be authorized to appraise only and assign only a part of the dwelling and outbuildings, or even certain rooms, as a homestead.

In this case, one of the appraisers, in his affidavit states that, in making his estimate of the homestead of the debtor, he did not include the dwelling and outbuildings, and that the thousand dollars' worth of real estate assigned to the debtor "consisted of lands appurtenant to the homestead."

This statement of one of the appraisers, as to the basis of the estimate in making the appraisement, and the affidavits submitted as to the value of the real estate assigned, being in excess of the amount allowed by law, requires me to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a re-appraisement and re-assignment of the homestead of the debtor, T. Edwin Ware, be made by E. S. Irvine, S. Swandale and Hamlin Beattie, Esqs., and that they make return of their actions and doings in the premises, within forty days, to the Sheriff of Greenville County.

Anderson, S. C., June 24, 1869.

The great Southern monthly magazine, "The XIX Century," is making a sensation. Terms, \$3.50 per annum. Single copies, 35 cents. Apply to G. W. FANT, at the Post Office.

A decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee will, it is estimated, enfranchise thirty thousand persons heretofore debarred from the rights of citizenship.

The New York correspondent of the Mobile Register asserts positively that T. Stewart has been received by Archbishop McCloskey into the Catholic Church.

Several of the Southern newspapers are writing as if they favored the conversion of the Republic into an Empire. Are they willing to crown Grant, and have titles of nobility conferred upon his Cabinet and upon negroes?

The Confederate dead are being removed from the Chickamauga battle field, reinterred in the Confederate cemetery at Marietta, Ga. The Journal says that about two hundred bodies arrived there during the past week.

During the atrocious Metropolitan Police demonstration in Jefferson City, La., a young man was shot down as he was taking leave of his betrothed at the door. The lady fell back fainting and never spoke again, dying of a hemorrhage the next day.

A letter from Sandersville, Washington County, Ga., states that Colonel B. W. Flournoy, Democratic Representative of the Georgia Legislature, was murdered in his own field on the 8th inst., by a negro man in his employ, who has been committed to jail.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, on the 3rd of June, at Mount Ida, the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Cornish, Mr. R. N. Young, of the Knoxville Courier, and Miss Anna W., eldest daughter of Col. H. W. Kuhlman, both of Oconee county.

On the 10th of June, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Stokes Stribling, near Richland Church, by Rev. D. Humphreys, Mr. Warren R. Shelton and Miss Rebecca Stribling.

By the same, on June 13, 1869, Mr. Robert McGill and Mrs. Mary White, both of Anderson county.

Obituary.

JAMES J. HARKNESS, Esq., of Anderson, S. C., died of chronic inflammation of the stomach and liver, at 12 o'clock on the 24th of April, 1869, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

More than twelve months the heavy hand of disease spread through the entire system, prostrating him so that for many months previous to his death he was unable to attend or watch over his private interests. He went down step by step to the grave, giving him ample time to "set his house in order," and prepare for his passage through the "dark valley and shadow of death." He often spoke of his short-comings as a Christian and Deacon of Varennes Church; yet he bore his afflictions without complaint, and calmly and unflinchingly repented his trust alone in Jesus for salvation. He leaves five children by his first marriage—"without father or mother," and a wife and one child, whose and office now is to mourn over their sore bereavement and irreparable loss. Truly, "God's ways and thoughts are not as ours," or he would not have smitten the head of the family, and left these little ones without a father's love; but blessed thought, He doeth all things well, and has promised "that everything shall work together for good" to them that love Him. May this precious promise—"I will be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless," be abundantly fulfilled in the case of this afflicted family.

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust Him for His grace;
Behind a frowning Providence,
He hides a smiling face." W. F. P.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SHARPE & FAST.

ANDERSON, June 16, 1869.
Cotton firm at 26 1/2 to 28; Corn, \$1.25 to \$1.35; Peas, \$1.10 to \$1.20; New Bacon, 20 to 25; Flour, \$9.50 to \$12.00; Oats, 80 to 90.

BY TUESDAY EVENING'S MAIL.

CHARLESTON, June 14, 1869.
Cotton quiet but steady, with sales of 100 bales; middlings 30.

AGUSTA, June 14, 1869.
Cotton firmer with sales of 500 bales; middlings strong at 30.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1869.
Cotton firmer, with sales of 3,700 bales, at 32 1/2; Gold weak, at 39 1/2.

—We learn from one of our exchanges that a carpet-bag school teacher in Talladega, sentenced a negro girl, one of his pupils, to do ten days' cooking at his private residence for a violation of the rules of his school. His pupils are rather refractory, and he manages to get all of his house work done by them.

Prices of Soda Water Tickets at A. P. Hubbard's.

Twelve for	\$1 00
Twenty-five	2 00
Fifty	3 75
One Hundred	7 00

No deviation from the above prices.
June 17, 1869 51 1

New Advertisements.

FINE TWO-HORSE CARRIAGE

AND
Double Harness For Sale.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.
June 17, 1869 51 1m

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Sarah Burries, deceased, are notified to present them to the undersigned, legally attested, within the time prescribed by law, or be barred. J. N. BURRISS, Adm'r.
June 17, 1869 51 3

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Blue Ridge Railroad will be held in the city of Charleston, at the Mayor's Office, on Tuesday, 22d inst., on important business.

By order of the Board.
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